Amusemente, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italian Opera. "Lucia di Lam mermeor." Madame Nilsson and Signor Campanini. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Brooklyn-"La Morte Civile."

BOOTH'S THEATER-" Fanction." Maggie Mitchell. DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER .- "MRX." Emmett. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Italian Opera. "Pointto."
Madame Lucca and Signer Tamberlik.
NEW LYCRUM THEATER.—" Notre Dame." T. C. King. NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"The Black Crook." OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Madame Angot's Child." Mrs. James A Outes.

Union Square THEATER .- "The Geneva Cross," WALLACK'S THEATER. - "Barwise's Book" and "The Burrampooter." Sothern.

BAIN HALL -At 2; and 8: Exhibition of Paintings ROBINSON HALL.-At 3 and at 8: Varieties. The Royal STRINGAY HALL -Lecture, Charles Bradiaugh.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- Day and Night, Annual Fair.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE .- " Wall Street."

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Business Nonces.

BEST PLAN IN LIFE INSURANCE.-The all-The best Braces or Suspendens in the world DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.

To those engaged in mercanine pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of indice as well as of extensive partners. One of the most important inventions of the presentage is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmless in mark and durability in use.

solidy in use.

Preminimently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine
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We, the subscribers, who know the value of Funks is a summer of years, cheerfully recommend those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Fun ever made. Sense by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

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ring the construction of the front of the new Tribune During the construction of the trout of the new Problems building. The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Sprace-st. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door doorn Sprace-st. From the old site.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1873.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The formation of a Bonaparto League has been prohibited in Paris; 360 Deputies of the French Assembly have pledged themselves to support a monarchy; the different parties in the Assembly are organizing for the soutest over the Monarchi cai question. — The City of Estella was occupied by the forces of the Madrid Government. — Awarchy prevails in the Fiji Islands. — The Pope says the prospect for the cause of the Church is not very great.

Capt. Jack, Black Jim. Boston Charlie, and Schonchin were hauged at Fort Kiamath last Friday, in presence of 500 Indians. - The President and Cashier of the Merchants' Union Bank of Dabuque embezzled over \$306,000. ____ Jay Cooke & Co. propose to place all their adividual partnership property is the hands of a trustee, the Hon. E. A. Rollins, to be administered for the benefit of their creditors. —— There were 146 deaths from yellow-fever at Memphis kast week.

At the second day's session of the Ewangelical Alliance addresses were made or papers read by the Rev. Dr. Hodge of Princeton; the Rev. Dr. Nott Patter of Union College; the Rev. Dr. Crooks, the Dean of Canterbury the Rev. C. Dailas Maraton of London; Bishop Bedell of Ohio, and others. Many of the delegates occupied pulpits in the city churches, and mass meetings were held at the Academy of Music and Steinway Hall. —— Eleven survivors of the Polaris expedition arrived, and were sent by steamer to Washington. - Peake. Opdycke & Co., a prominent dry goods house, suspended. Sprague and Rodman were indicted. The Grand Jury declared for a restoration of confidence in public officials. Controller Seprender stated that the accounts of his predecessor were short more than \$200,000. Bail was refused Kessler. — The Dash race at Jerome Park was won by Minstret, the Jerome Stakes by Tom Bowling, and the Nursery Stakes by Ratherford. — The husband of the suspected Hamill murderer was arrested. —— A fatal case of supposed abortion was discovered in Jersey City. =— Gold, 110, 100; 110. =— Thermometer, 62; °, 68°, 63°, 66°, 72°.

At last the new drafts on the forty-four million "reserve" are avowed. Secretary Richardson, upon the authority of his own statement, has begun to issue legal tender three million dollars have been entered in the in every sincere belief for its germ of infinite Treasury books as put out thus far. Now can life, or settle down more comfortably inside of of a gentleman who unites the callings Own Sake."

any one tell us when this excess is to be withdrawn ? In our opinion not very soon.

We see no reason for supposing the suspension of Peake, Opdycke & Co. to be the forerunner of calamity to our merchants. The widely-extended nature of this firm's business first day of the panic their suspension has this moment to be left to this Alliance to but also of a thirst for slings, cocktails, and been anticipated, and its effects were long ago entirely discounted.

Our reports of the second day's session of the Evangelical Alliance, which extend to eighteen columns, embrace the important papers read on various phases of Christian Union and the position and objects of the Alliance in France and Germany. We give in addition full abstracts of the speeches made at the large meetings held last evening in the Academy of Music and Steinway Hall, as well as several columns of sermons delivered yesterday by prominent foreign delegates to the Conference.

As the Modocs, like all Indians, consider hanging a most disgraceful way to death, it was natural that their execution should very much dismay them beforehand. The accounts which we receive from Oregon do not indicate that the condemned met their fate with trepidation; but they probably looked upon the fatal noose with profound disgust. This hanging ends the story of the Modocs-a story which is marked with many blunders, with much misunderstanding on both sides; and it closes tragically and without any specially salutary lesson.

In the cable dispatches to THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 20 was published all the information which the Buddington party of the Polaris crew have to give. With the arrival of these people comes an interesting account of their departure from Dundee, printed herewith; and it will be seen that at last their story is all told. The record of the crew of the luckless Polaris is complete; and now that the Government has taken close possession of this last party of survivors, there remains only a piqued curiosity to know what mystery inside the Navy Department occasions this surveillance.

It looks very much as if there would soon be a chance for some officious nation to "protect" the Kingdom of Fiji. The islands are in a state of anarchy; the white settlers refuse to pay taxes and have taken up arms against the authorities. The natives long since scoffed at their semi-civilized King, whose Government was run by a thrifty cabal of Australians. With great moderation, the German and British Consuls have declined to sanction any steps that would involve their countrymen in the prevailing chaos; and we may hope that the American Consul has been similarly discreet. The Fijian Kingdom has been in the market once or twice; this time it seems that the case is unusually desperate.

THE WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Evangelical Alliance, as to numbers, the dignity of character of the delegates, and the power of the religious bodies represented, is a more important convocation than was expected even by those who summoned it. Almost every country in which Christianity has been preached and nearly every Protestant sect is represented. So large a congress of religious thinkers, meeting from such widely diverse points of doctrinal belief upon the common ground of faith in the Savior, has never perhaps been called together. The eyes of the world, as some of the speakers assert, are in truth upon them. So far the Conference has been exceptionably genial and unanimous in aim and movement. Personally, of course, the members are strangers, and naturally feel a good deal of curiosity Scotch Covenanters, Methodists from Iowa, and Indian converts in their native rig of white tartan come to march abreast, they would not be of woman born if they did not eye each other with a good deal of amusement and keenness. It is, too, both natural and fitting that the first days of meeting should be spent in the effort to make the accord complete by an exchange of personal information concerning their native countries, dining and supping together, or even accepting the hospitalities of the city or jaunting about sight-seeing here and elsewhere. Travelers to the same country will journey all the better if they pause now and then to refresh themselves for friendly greeting, or inquiry into the habits and haunts of each other; but it would be wise to remember that this, pleasant and beneficial as it may be, is not going to bring them to their journey's end. With all due respect for the exalted pur-

pose and character of the Alliance, we would suggest that Christian communion, even the fullest and freest, handshaking, or even praying together, is not what is expected from them at this juncture. It is not simply to find out that they are brethren that they have come together. That ought to go without saying. Enlisted soldiers do not spend the time of battle in assuring each other that they have the same captain. The eyes of the world are momentarily turned to them, just as they are turned wherever action is shown, vigor, force, whether it be in great financial movements, diamond-digging, scientific discovery, or murder, single or wholesale. But as for action swamped in a multiplicity of words. as for promises, emotions, aspirations, no matter how high and noble, the world is as full of them as of fogs rising to the sun, and pays them no more attention. If the Alliance ends only in these, it will soon sink out of notice. Nor, we must add, is it necessary to set up the Roman hierarchy as a common enemy to establish their common brotherhood. If the Pope and the doctrines of his Church are opposed to the spirit of the highest civilization and Christianity, as they assert, they will speedily kill themselves, for never was Catholicism so self-asserting in doctrines and practice as in these days of Papal Infallibility and

pilgrimages. If it is not so opposed, why fight against it? It is quite time that we understood how little Catholicism or Protestantism really weigh in the matter. Railroads, the telegraph, science, have brought the peoples of the world at last face to face. They ask each other as never before since the world began, the momentous questions-Why they are here? Whence did they come? What purpose is answered by their coming? Embassies from countries locked up for thousands of years visit this new Republic, to find what secret of a higher life we can teach them. Embassies from heathen lands come to Christian teachers, saying: "We too have had the truth. You "also can learn certain things of us." How notes in excess of the \$356,000,000 limit. About are we to meet these people? Are we to seek

to damnation? The feeling of human brotherhood, of a general universal helpfulness, was Christ to be at last acknowledged as the Great still to be kept as the Head of petty sects, bigoted and arrogant? The answer seems at in His own good season.

PUBLIC TREASURY. This seems to be a good time for financial examinations. When Mr. Secretary Carlton ran away with \$400,000 of the money of the Union Trust Company, and it was thereupon discovered that he had been using the funds of the institution in private speculations dering a period of some years, there was a general exclamation of amazement. The Directors were severely and very justly censured for leaving their business at such loose ends that any employé could systematically rob them under their very noses; and the question was asked whether after all it came to this, that trust company had no security for its safekeeping except the personal integrity of officials whom he knew nothing about. It turns out, however, that the Union Trust Company was not worse managed than other institutions. The Merchants' Union Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, has just gone into liquidation after the discovery of a theft of \$330,000, by the President and the Cashier. This defalcation also must have been going on for a considerable time. It was managed partly by over-drafts, partly by discounting worthless notes, partly by simple till-tapping covered up by false entries. Of course if there had been an occasional examination of the affairs of the bank the robbery must have been discovered; but the Directors of the Dubuque bank trusted their President and Cashier exactly as the officers of the Trust Company trusted their Secretary. No one will be surprised if in clearing up the traces of damage by the recent financial storm a great many more defalcations and "irregularities" are brought to light; for it would almost seem as if the banking system of the United States rests upon a boundless belief in everybody's honesty. In public offices things seem to be no better. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of Brooklyn are under arrest and indictment for theft. A clerk in the Brooklyn Controller's office has been arrested for stealing city bonds; and an investigation has since shown that other bonds are missing, and the office is more or less in disorder. How far the thefts have gone cannot yet be ascertained. The inquiry is still proceeding. The most alarming development of the time, however, is an irregularity in the Treasury of the United States. By the failure of the First National Bank of Washington the fact came to light that Mr. Secretary Richardson had deposited in that institution \$187,782 of the public money without security. We call this an irregularity; is it not worse; is it not a distinct violation of the Banking act, which makes it obligatory upon the Secretary to require of the banks chosen as depositories of the public money "satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds or otherwise" for its safe keeping and prompt payment?" Richardson allowed the bank to hold \$287,782 of the public money on the security of only \$100,000 in bonds; and it is charged that he did this against the remonstrances of Treasurer Spinner, after the unsoundness of the bank had been ascertained by the official examiner.

The defaulting presidents, and cashiers, and secretaries, and clerks can be punished by the law if they are ever caught. The loosely managed banks and other institutions must pay the penalty of mismanagement in financial loss and the ruin of Secretary of the Treasury who, by disregarding the imperative provisions of the statute for the benefit of a political friend, allows the funds of the United States to be swallowed up in a bankrupt institution ? If President Grant has any regard for public sentiment and any desire to regain the confidence of business men, he will deat with Mr. Richardson's delinquency promptly and sharply.

A STATE TO DIE IN.

If this should meet the eye of any unfortunate who is weary of his life, and who is yet squeamish about suicide, we advise him to emigrate to Arkansas, where the facilities for being shot at the shortest notice are positively unequaled. We have before us a newspaper published in that delectable land, so positively homicidal in its contents that we think it should have been printed red ink. People sometimes travel a great distance to see life (at Saratoga, for instance, or Newport), but Arkansas is the place to visit if one wishes to see death in grim and most miscellaneous variety. Existence cannot be dull where it is so extremely uncertain, and the hypochondriae would be a fool to succumb to his malady when a leaden pill may cure him of that and of all other troubles within a quarter of an hour.

We finish our perusal of The Greenwood (Ark.) Standard, a newspaper about the size of a pocket-handkerchief, with a feeling of having been in a small battle and of having been hit somewhere personally. Judge Meers, we are told, was shot on Wednesday. Mr. Ward of Clarksville was shot on Friday. An unfortunate man named Pigg was shot last week. Several people are spoken of as having been slightly wounded; but of such small matters we make no account. In Johnson County all is said to have been terror and excitement. In Perryville they are organizing three military companies, "two white and one black." Occasionally, when a warrant is out for the arrest of some murderer, he also organizes a military company and declares war against the Sheriff and all his deputies. The Adjutant-General, Bishop, writes a long letter to Gov. Baxter, explaining to His Excellency that "there is great difficulty in "making arrests." In sheer weariness we turn from the news columns of this little sheet and try to solace ourselves by reading the advertisements. We fall back upon the peaceful Boots and Shoes and the innocent Dry Goods. It is quite restorative to note the cards of the Physicians and to be informed that "they attend calls day and "night." We recognize the usofulness of that citizen who informs the public that he "keeps constantly on hand good stocks of Metallic Burial Cases, Walnut, Velvet, and Imitation 'Rosewood Coffins." We feel that the enterprising tradesman who has for sale a great variety of "Monuments and Headstones" must be doing a fine, we hope a cash business. We are specially touched by the versatility

our own church pales, and decree all outside of "House Carpenter and Undertaker," for it THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE reminds us of "the narrower house, the house " of clay," mentioned by the poet. Nor does never so wide-spread in the world as now. Is the benefactor who offers his "full stock of "the best whiskies, brandies, and wines" Teacher of this loftiest Humanity, or is He languish, we imagine, for custom. We can easily understand that so much shooting must be provocative not only of a thirst for blood, give, but should they fail in it, He will give it juleps. We do not attempt to draw any nice metaphysical distinction between post hoc and propter hoc. We suppose that the opera-HOW TO RUN A BANK AND KEEP A tors take something both before and after business.

Although Arkansas is, as we may say, a little ahead in the Autumnal killing business-(always remembering that our own proud metropolis in this as in everything, maintains an easy preëminence)-there is a good deal of amateur work of the kind going on in Texas. The editor of The Paris (Texas) Chartist, in consequence of this, has come to the conclusion that the laws should be enforced in the courts." "The great remedy for crime," we are told, "is the rigid enforcement of the law." Well, there is something in this. It would be easier, of course, to carry this idea into practhe man who put his money into a bank or a tice if the jails were only a little stronger and the sheriffs only a little pluckier in Murder Land. Lynch law and statute law do not mix very well, and when the former is most potent, as it is apt to be in the South-West, it is a medicine which only serves to aggravate the complaint. What with vendettas and faction feuds and family feuds and the feuds of neighborhoods, the succession of assassinations seems to be endless, and may go on possibly for two or three generations. There was a time when an infusion of the best social elements of the North might have saved these States from perpetual terrors and sanguinary anarchy. We sent them missionaries who turned political speculators and carpetbaggers who cared for nothing except the money to be made out of Southern faults and mistortunes. The men of the South who might have exerted a beneficent influence were kept in indigence and obscurity. The negro constituencies became the property of Federal satraps and took possession of the States for the benefit of the Central Government; and the result has been something more savage than the social violence of Italian history and more hopeless than the anarchy of Ireland. During the last National election we were abjured to leave these matters to right themselves, with the assurance that the triumph of the Republican party could alone save us from another and a bloodier rebellion. The triumph came. The party sways the Senate and controls the House. It may modify, repeal, and enact laws at its will and pleasure. It may even violate the Constitution with impunity. Will it with this boundless power secure to Arkansas, we will not say a republican government, but any government at all?

NOW. From Memphis and Shreveport we have the same distressing reports which have lately come from the South-West. Both of these cities and, more lately, a number of smaller towns are suffering the penalty of a neglect of sanitary care. The Memphis Board of Health resigned some weeks since, unable to cope with the pestilence. In the two cities abovenamed, the brave and faithful Howard Association, Sisters of Charity, patient physicians and courageous citizens are now overtasked and in need of relays of assistants and nurses. Money is wanted to hire help, pay for supplies for the sick and convalescent, and provide shelter for those who have been made orphans by the fearful mortality.

This demand is explicitly made and abundantly fortified by the facts. In this city a good beginning has been made toward collecting funds for Memphis and Shreveport. The Cotton Exchange and some other organias to each other. When English deans, their business. But what shall be done with a zations have sent generous gifts; and sundry citizens have responded to the call made upon them. But the contributions for Memphis up to Saturday last amounted to less than \$2,000. It is estimated that they will reach at least \$5,000 to-day, and half as much more is needed at once for Shreveport. Under the judicions administration to which these funds are committed, not a dollar is wasted; the money is transmitted by telegraph, and is used at once. He gives twice who gives promptly.

> Mr. Gerald Massey arrived in New-York on Friday last, and was entertained on Saturday at dinner by the Lotos Club. He afterward visited the Century, profiting by that hospitable constitution of thes social organizations in America which forms the most striking contrast they present to the English Clubs. Mr. Massey com - co us to lecture upon literary subjects, and he brings with him a reputation as a lecturer not second to his poetical fame. In a truer sense than any English writer, he may be called the poet of the poor. But his early association with laboring people did not prevent him from becoming an unusually cultivated and ingenious scholar. He has made the most subtle and curious study of the character of Shakespeare, as shown in his writings, which has as yet been put forth. He is at present engaged on a work requiring enormous research and acumen, an investigation of the history of myths and the origin of language. This will give him plenty of 'occupation for many years to come. In the mean time we do not doubt that the thousands who have read and enjoyed his pure and earnest verse will be glad to see and hear him on the platform. He has been widely heralded as a spiritualist, but this term, as it is usually understood in America, fails to describe the original and genuinely spiritual views of the future life entertained by Mr. Massey.

The light-minded wretches who are wont to diversify their conversation by unpleasant references to the personal peculiarities of others, have received a deserved rebuke and warning in Baltimore. To wear the excrescence known as a wart on the extreme tip of one's nose would seem to be too serious a misfortune to evoke the ridicule of happier beings. But life and things generally are uncertain. A gentleman, suffering under this unlovely attachment. was disrespectfully addressed in the said city by the picturesque but not musical name of "Warty. The abandoned stranger guilty of this heartless pro ceeding received the gentle remonstrances of the afflicted with a diabolical playfulness, and made things worse by immediately ejaculating, "Hello, Old Warty," and following that up by loudly exclaiming, "Warty, Esquire." Roused to a just and generous indignation, the saddened tobject of his mirth went into court with a complaint against the wretch, and was instantly adjudged damages to the amount of \$500. We mention this case as a dreadful warning to funny people, and a comfort to other unfortunate persons who may take it as a precedent.

There will be great attractions in the city next Tuesday evening for lecture-goers, but nothing will be likely to take Miss Dickinson's friends away from Mr. Hepworth's new church in Madison-ave, on that evening-the 7th inst. No one who has heard one lecture from this gifted orator, ever feels comfortable afterwards in missing another. We are to hear on Tuesday what Miss Dickinson has been preparing during the Summer in the mountains and upon the sea shore. It assumes the taking title "For Your Secretary and head

TWO GREAT MASS MEETINGS. THE SUNDAY EVENING SESSIONS. THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE DELEGATES HEARD BY OVER EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE-PLEAS FOR

For full report of Saturday's proceedings, see First, Second and Fourth Pages.

The gatherings last evening at the Academy of Music and Steinway Hall were among the largest ever held in this city for religious purposes. Both buildings were filled to their utmost capacity. It is safe to say that more than 8,000 persons listened to the various speakers, and that thousands were unable to gain admittance.

Long before the hour named for the services every seat on the main floor and in the galleries at Steinway Hall was occupied, and when the President the Hon. Nathan Bishop, arose to announce the opening of the exercises, the immense hall presented a spectacle seldom seen. The aisles from the doorways to the stage were densely packed. In the galleries there was not a foot of standing room which was not occupied. Hundreds were forced to leave the hall. The list of speakers included the Rev. Richard Smyth of Londonderry; Prof. J. Stanley Leathes of Kings College, London; the Rev. L. C. Berkeley of Lurgan, Ireland; the Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; the Rev. Hugh Miller of Hammersmith, England; the Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai of Bombay, India; and the Hon. George H. Stuart of Philadelphia.

The meeting at the Academy of Music was also largely attended. Before the hour of opening the exercises every seat was occupied, and a still larger number than had gained admittance had been turned back to Steinway Hall. Delegates to the Conference were invited to seats on the platform. Among them were the Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College; Prof. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D.; the Rev. Dr. Couillin of Geneva, the Rev. Wm. R. Marston of London, Geo. H. Stuart of Philadelphia, the Dean of Canterbury, the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, the Rev. Mr. Sheshadrai of India, the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners; Dr. Rigg of London, and many others. Among the speakers were the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, the Rev. R. Knox, Geo. H. Stuart of Philadelphia, the Rev. N. She shadrai of Bombay, the Rev. Dr. Couilliu of Geneva, the Rev. Dr. Hoge, the Rev. W. H. Freemantle, th Rev. W. F. Stevenson of Dublin, the Rev. P. Lorriaux of Paris, the Rev. J. H. Rigg, D. D., of Lon-

don, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of St. Louis. The programme for the French meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Association Hall this evening embraces an introductory address (in English) by Prof. Philip Schaff, an address of welcome by Prof. Elie Charlier, a response by Prof. Bovet, and addresses by others of the delegation upon France. Belgium, and Switzerland. Addresses will be de livered by many of the following delegates: MM. Cook, Decoppet, Fisch, Lorriaux, Robin, Weiss of Paris; Anet and Rochedieu of Bouxelles; Couillin, Pronier, and Saladin of Geneva; Bovet and Reichel of Neuchatel, Boguer of Strasbourg, Combe of Pialoux, Lelievre of Nimes, and Astié of Lausanne

THE MEETING AT THE ACADEMY. ADDRESSES BY THE HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT, THE

REV. DR. KNOX, THE REV. DR. STUART, THE REV. MR. SHESHADRAI, AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Felix R. Brunot presided at the meeting at the Academy of Music. The exercises began by the reading of the Hymn, "Come thou Almighty King," which was vigorously sung by the vast congre gation. The Dean of Canterbury then opened the devotional exercises by reading the 143d Psalm, after which prayer was offered. The President then said: ADDRESS OF THE HON, FELIX R. BRUNOT.

MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: When I accepted the honorable duty which the Committee imposed upon me, of presiding at this meeting, I did not fully realize what l had agreed to do. What wonder, then, that standing before this grand assemblage of Christians from every clime, I should speak with faltering lips and hesitating tongue! And yet, grand as is the fact of this assemblar of the Evengelical Aliance of the world, grand as is the fact, now it fades into insignificance before the grande of the Evengelical Alitance of the world, grain as is target and fact, now it fades into insignificance before the grande thought which has prompted your coming here. It younder harbor the ships from all lands presen a noble and beautiful appearance, and yet what is I when you carry your mind from the work of food, overwhich his winds have wafted them safely. So it is it this great fact when we go to the moving idea of this great fact when we go to the moving idea of this great fact when we go to the moving idea of this great assembly; it is to realize the millennium, as far a human means can do it, is the union of all Christians it advancing the one main object, the glory of Christ. It is for this we are here. Let us not forget it in our assembling; let us not forget it in our parting, an although we do come from different lands, let us no forget we have one country, one land, one home, which is common. On us all. Oh! such a thought a that cannot but make the mind of this Alillance that which the divine mind intended it should be, the great propagator of the cause of Christ through out all the land. So when we separate from this place let us carry with us the glorious feeling which is inspired. out all the land. So when we separate from this place let us carry with us the glorious feeling which is unspir-ing our hearts as we are here. And let us not, as I re-member seeing in some travels abroad in the Valiey of Chamouni, a cross standing by the roadside, and upon it an inscription in French, "Whosover shall look upon an inscription in French, "Whosoever shall look upon thiscross shall strike upon his breast three times and say, 'God be merciful to me, a shaner, shall have from the Bishop of the Diocese an induirence for so many weeks." When we go back to our homes let us remember the idea conveyed, though we are not to have an induigence. But, as the soldlers of Christ, we are to labor more earnestly, more determinedly, more thoroughly for this great object than ever we have done before. But it is not my province to make the speeches to night, and I take great pleasure in saying nothing more, but to introduce the Key. Dr. Knox of Belfast. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. KNOX OF BELFAST. BELOVED BRETHREN: We meet to-night to pray together for the blessing of God on the Evangelical All ance. We meet to exhibit to the churches and to the world our real oneness in heart and in faith; but w meet also that we may stir each other up to love each other more, and work for the common good as we have never done before. My dear friend, Mr. Stuart of Phuanever done before. My dear friend, Mr. Stuart of Philadelphia, in asking me to speak the first word gave me this hint: "Do strike a key-note for the meeting to-night." How, beloved, can I do that better than by reminding you of the exhortation of the apostie, "Little children abide in me." You remember the words of the Master, "Abide in me." He says to the sinner, "Come, come to me!" There, only the sinner is safe. There, only can the sinner get real life, as thelptanel in the vine. There, only, can the sinner cet joy as the child in the father's bosom; but I would remind you of this, beloved, that it is just as necessary to stay with Jesus, to abide in Him as to come to Him. There may be some who entertain the idea that all in this vast assemblage are in Jesus. I cannot flatter myself or you that that is the case. O, that I could think it and believe. O that in this vast assemblage there is not one soul out of Jesus. O, why are you outside! The Lord invites you all in. There is room enough in His great heart for us all. Not only is the Lord willing, but whiting and pleading and running—running that He may fail upon the neck of any returning sinners that may be here. God grant that before we separate many here may find life and joy in Him, out of Him, Our union is formal, perishable. In Him it is vital. May the Lord grant to every one of you power to enjoy that glorious, that everlasting union; so that on the day of an assembly the nhousand times greater than this, not one member of our creat Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance shall be wanting, not one member of our great Alliance.

Additional thing this part has predefined and playine the said into the land delphia, in asking me to speak the first word gave

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. STUART. I have simply to say to the audience that a grea many letters have been sent and statements not fully understood, perhaps, that Mr. Sheshadral, a convert of th Free Church of Scotland, was baptized in 1843 by the Rev. Robert Nesbitt, ordained by him to the work of the Christian ministry in 1854, and after a successful ministry in India of nearly 20 years, in which he has gathered a congregation of his own of over 240 communicants, he was brought to Scotiand by the Free Church Foreign Committee for the purpose of furthering the cause which he has engaged in, especially that of establishing a Caristian colony, having been furnished with 800 acres by the British Government for this purpose. Hearing of him, we obtained his presence here. He said he was desirous of coming here, but was very much afraid of the expense of living in America; that he would not enjoy, perhaps, the hospitalities of her citizens. Fam jund to say he has more houses open to him throughout the country than he could possibly occupy should be stay here until the millennium. [Applause.] He has, therefore, given up a most important work in Scotiand, that of collecting money for his colony, to come here and present a living specimen of what foreign missions have accomplished in ladia, and I trust before he returns he will receive some substantial aid from the Christians of America, not lessening in one lota the receipts of our foreign ports. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Sheshadrai then addressed the audience. Rev. Robert Nesbitt, ordained by him to the work o

The Rev. Mr. Sheshadrai then addressed the audience. He said:

ADDRESS OF THE REV. MR. SHESHADRAL Refore I begin to speak I will correct just a single mi take made by my dear friend. It is not from the British Government that I received the land. I received it from the Nizam Government-1,000 acres, 300 of which are for the Bethel, and the rest to be under cultivation. But as this matter does not properly belong to this Aliance I shall not trouble you with further reference to it. One of the objects of the Evangelical Aliance is the propagation of the Christian rath in India, and there we have a branch Alliance. A conference took place there toward the close of last

vear, in which 118 ministers and 130 laymen took part. They mot every day three times. Services were held, at which papers were read and each one expressed has views as to the best means of forwarding the good work. They differed in some respects, but there was one spirit pervading all, and ruling in the hearts of all, the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. In that Conference 32 missionary societies belonging to the United States were represented, 30 to Great Britain and Ireland, and 20 representing. India itself. On one occasion at a celebration of the Lord's Supper there were present Baptists and Anabaptists, Independents, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and others, but we could not see, from the manner is which we beard their addresses and discourses, that there was any difference among these donominations. Something has already been resisted by the work marked out by that Conference, I belong to the Bombay Presidency. Two years ago we formed a Christian Alliance, that called the Western Indian Christian Alliance; that called the Western Indian Christian Alliance in the grand object we have in view. Since I left my country my brethrea have but their meetings. It had a very gratifying letter from the President, and he says they had me forth; I am ready to go wherever you will." As the Alliance is composed purely of natives of the country, and it is desirable that the propagation of the faith should be done as much as possible through natives, it is consonatory and cheering to find that this member of the Alliance has set so good an example. I have every hope that this example will bear good fruit. The hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," was then sung by the au year, in which 118 ministers and 130 laymen took part. They met every day three times. Services were held, at

then sung by the audience, after which the Rev. Dr. Coullin addressed the meeting in French, presenting in his remarks the dark side of the picture when Christ ianity wrestled down in the pit with its adversaries, and finally foreseeing also in this union of Christians, and in its great principles and doctrines, the pledge and assurance of final victory. The chairman, before announcing the next speaker said that as there were a number of gentlemen to be heard, speeches would be limited to ten minutes. He then announced the Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, Va., who said: SPEECH OF THE REV. DR. HOGE.

This morning I sat at the meeting before a man who has recently addressed you-that dark brother who has come 14,000 miles to meet us-and I think that he struck the keynote of our Alliance, when he reminded us that as one family we dwell in Jesus Christ, as one family we dwell in Jesus Christ, each as a member of His mystical body But it is for us to form an alliance on the unity of love in Jesus Christ, wherein, as the Brahmin has told us, each man is a member of His mystical body. With such purpose in view, a gathering like this is an emblen of that coming era predicted in the Book of Truths, when men of all colors and from all ciliuse shall be brought to sing the one song, "Giory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to man."

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. FRHEMANTLE OF LONDON My Christian friends: I desire to say to you in the ew words I have to speak to you this evening something of those hopes which animate my bosom when I reflect upon this great meeting. We have different nareflect upon this great meeting. We have altereal advances. Mine, perhaps, is of the more sangume temperament. We have beard from our friend from England that the world was being brought back to God. Dr. Coullin has given us a sight of the darker side of the picture, though he also has great hope. We need to look at that as well as at the dangers and struggles. We must not ignore the great struggles we meet, but remember the promises of heaven, which tell us that the kingdoms of the earth shall become the kingdoms of God and of Corist. We know the evils of the world come from emittees of man with God and of man with man, but we also know that we have in our hands that which reconciles all simulifies, and shall reconcile the whole world with God. St. Paul burst forth constantly in this hope. Surely we ought to keep before ourselves that great hope, and to look upon Christianity as that great reconciling power by which all will be reconciled with God. It does so by the cross of Christ. We believe that through Christ God is made favorable to us. When we are free from the weight of evil by conforming to the example of Christ, so that we are indeed crucified to each other. In that the Alliance especially speaks to us. Now we causil clock hands and kneel together.

The Rev. Dr. Buddington of Brooklyn then led in tures. Mine, perhaps, is of the more sanguine temper

The Roy. Dr. Buddington of Brooklyn then led in prayer, during which some of the audience left the Academy. At its close the Chairman announced that some of the most interesting speakers were yet to be inroduced. The Rev. W. F. Stevenson of Dablin was the next speaker. He said :

ADDRESS OF W. P. STEVENSON. A few evenings ago it was stated by a speaker whom

you have already heard that unless his appearance is that assembly were an optical delusion then the success of Christians missions was a solid and incontrovertible fact. I will say that unless this meeting be an optical delision, then the success of the Evangelical Alliance is a solid and incontrovertible fact. It is an evidence of Christian unity. Christians always love one another, and it was only needed that some one should touch the hidden springs which would move the heart to an open expression of that love. It is impossible to love Josas without loving one another. We are, I fear, in danger of forgetting that all the purposes and desirns of this Conference centers in and railies around Carist. It brings together—not ignoring doutlines—those dectrines which underlie all Christian doctrine, and, therefore, must underlie Christian faith.

CLOSING, ADDRESSE delision, then the sucess of the Evangelical Alliance to

CLOSING ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Dr. Lorriaux of Paris next addressed a few remarks to the audience in which he referred to the rapid progress of Christianity in France, citing as notable instances, prominent leaders of the Commune who had expressed favorable opinions of the importance who had expressed involves opinions of the Archivishop of national Evangelization. He spoke of the Archivishop Darboy of Paris, who before he was shot sent for a dis-tinguished Episcopallan elergyman, Dr. Forbes, and there is every reason to believe that his failth was changed through the ministrations of that clergyman. there is every reason to believe that his faith was changed through the ministrations of that elergyman. The Rev. Dr. Riggs of London, as the representative of English Methedism, declared, in the course of an able sketch of the work of the Evangelical Allbauce, that the present gathering was the most magnificent and the largest which had ever attended the Allbauce. Ho closed by urging the extension of charitable and Christian feelings of sympathy to those outside the Allbauce, Gen. Chinton B. Pisk of St. Louis, in referring to the Allbauce, spoke of the barmony which seemed to make all its members brothers, so that, in fact there seemed to be no toreigners, but all members of one great family. The last speaker of the evening was Charles Reed, M. P., who allbuild to the efforts of his father in advancing the cause of the Allbauce and his own great interest in the cause of the Alliance and his own great interest in the Association.

The Develogy was then sung, and the meeting separated, after receiving a benediction from the Rev. Dr.

MEETING AT STEINWAY HALL,

ADDRESSES BY THE REV. RICHARD SMYTHE, THE REV. STANLEY LEATHES, THE REV. L. C. BERKELEY, THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY, AND OTHERS.

At Steinway Hall the Rev. Dr. Newell of the Allen-st, Presbyterian Church gave out the hymn, " Coronation," and it was song by the immense audience with organ accompaniment. The Rev. Prof. Smythe of Londonderry, Ireland, was then introduced. He said, among other things: ADDRESS BY THE REV. RICHARD SMYTH OF LONDON

DERRY, IRELAND.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: I have heard so many complimentary things said to the people of this great country since I arrived here that, if I beof this great country since I arrived here that, if I believed the American people attached very great consequence to the sayings of foreign visitors, they might be
in a fair way of being spoiled [laughter]; not that I am
prepared to deny that I sympathize with all these compilmentary observations. But, sir, it is my desire now
to say to my American friends assembled here
this evening something with regard to the responsibilties that he upon them as edificus of this great country.
I believe America occupies a place with reference to the
Gospel of Christ, and with reference to Evangelical
work and progress that is not occupied by any other
nation, hever was occupied, and probably never will
be. No country in the history of the world was ever
peopled by such a variety of race as are found in this
country. Why I in the Old World it is unusual to find
more than two races, or two subdivisions of one race, in
any country. But what do we flad here in America ?
Over the expansion of this great country there are found
of every people and nation and kindred and tongue, and
we found here that the barriers are greatly broken down.
And I talink as regards the Evangelical Alliance, which has been happily mangurated in
this city the stranger will harally know where one denom
ination ends and where another begins. [Applause.] But
as for this great continent of America, you have broken
down the barriers between race and race, and so far as
eivit rights are concerned, and so far as participation in
the government of this great country is concerned, you
make no difference between from an and Tyrian. And,
sir, I believe that in this we find the foundation laid of a
great Christian movement which shall comprehend every
individual, every member of these great races. You have
Mongolian, Cancasiao, Teuton, Negro, Ludlan, Saxon,
Jews, all living under the legis of the same Government, God grant that they may be one and all brought
under the government of thim who is King of Kings and
Lord to America that there is in the lif lieved the American people attached very great conse structed myself. [Applause.] But, Sir, this is most difficult in the case of a Jow; and yet wast is the fact. I was told by a gentleman at Chrismati that the Jows in that section are neutally asserting at this moment that America is the promised land, and they have abandoned the expectations that their forefathers entertained, are becoming possessors of real estate, a thing almost unknown in European countries, and are those longer looking forward to that interest exotus that no longer looking forward to that interest exotus that their forefathers looked forward to. Well, if yet can make a Jow and a foreigner from every land an American, surely, by the grace of God, you can make them Catistians. [Applause,] Sarely, there is an assumilative power in the Christian system, that system that has takes such a marvelous hold of this creat country; and when such a marvelous hold of this sreat country; and when he consider the heterogeneous materials out of which the I consider the heterogeneous materials out of which the population of this country was formed in former times, population of this great country. What do we see! Thousands and thousands of the young and the strong of European countries poured every year upon the American shores. You must take them as they come. The Church of Christian interest the population of Christian shores, the population of Christian and the same that such decided hold upon the population of this great country. What do we see! Thousands and thousands of the young and the strong of European countries poured every year upon the American shores. You must take them as they come. The Church of Christian must fair the their country and assimilative power.